DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 382 524 SO 025 033

TITLE	Antidote: Civic Responsibility. Illinois Law.
INSTITUTION	Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International, Washington, DC.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
PUB DATE	93
CONTRACT	93-JS-CX-005
NOTE	16p.; For related lesson materials, see ED 372 024. For other state supplements, see SO 025 022-066.
AVAILABLE FROM	Phi Alpha Delta Public Service Center, 1511 K Street, N.W., Suite 611, Washington, DC 20005.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Citizenship Education; *Constitutional Law; *Criminal Law; Drug Education; *Drug Legislation; High Schools; Illegal Drug Use; Intermediate Grades; Junior High Schools; *Law Related Education; Middle Schools; Resource Materials; Social Studies; State Legislation
IDENTIFIERS	*Illinois; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

ABSTRACT

Designed for middle school through high school students, this unit contains eight lesson plans that focus on Illinois state law. The state lessons correspond to lessons in the volume, "Antidote: Civic Responsibility. Drug Avoidance Lessons for Middle School & High School Students." Developed to be presented by educators, law student, or attorneys, the state lessons are interactive and sequential, although individual lessons can stand alone. The document includes legal information about driving while intoxicated, drug offenses, sentencing, and drug and alcohol statutes written specifically to combat juvenile abuse. (RJC)

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Antidote: Civic Responsibility

Illinois Law

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Lesson 1

1. Has Aimee violated any state laws? Have her parents?

Aimee has violated no Illinois law as there is no law which makes a minor liable for an unintentionally dangerous act toward another minor.

Aimee and Carrie's parents, however, may be in violation of Illinois law. Any parent, legal guardian or person having custody of a child under 18 who knowingly or willfully causes, aids or encourages that child to become dependent or neglected or who knowingly fails to do that which will directly prevent such a state of dependency or neglect is in violation of Illinois law. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 §130/2 (1993). By leaving the girls unsupervised the parents may be violating this law. Whether or not they will be charged depends of how frequently the minors were left unsupervised and for how long.

2. Does state law allow 17 year old Tyrell to drink a glass of wine with his dinner without his parents' consent?

Probably not. Illinois law strictly forbids persons under 21 from consuming alcohol. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 235 § 5/6-20 (1993). Limited exception to this law exists for possession and dispensing or consumption during the performance of a religious service or ceremony, or the consumption under the direct supervision and approval of the parent(s) or those persons standing in loco parentis of such persons under 21 in the privacy of a home. Id. Thus, since Tyrell's parents did not give him permission to drink wine, absent another adult acting in loco parentis giving him the necessary permission, he is in violation of the law.

3. Is Maria violating any law when she tells her roommates whom to call to buy marijuana?

Yes. It is unlawful in Illinois for any person to knowingly possess a controlled or counterfeit substance. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 § 570/402 (1993). While Maria may not have possessed the marijuana, she provided a critical link to her roommates in that she identified an individual from whom they could purchase the illegal substance. A conspiracy charge requires that one, with the intent that an offense be committed, s/he agree with another to the commission of that offense. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 § 5/8-2 (1993). Maria agreed to provide information to her roommates which was critical to their unlawful act and thus can be charged with conspiracy.

4. Have Adam and Alex broken any laws other than those against drinking and fighting?

Adam and Alex's behavior resulted in the death of Joe. Consequently, they will likely be charged with a criminal

offense for their actions. There are several offenses with which they can be charged. One is guilty of involuntary manslaughter for unintentionally killing another without lawful justification regardless of whether his action that results in the death is lawful or unlawful so long as the action was performed recklessly. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 38 §9-3 (1991). Alternatively, the twins could be charged with battery which occurs when one intentionally or knowingly without legal justification and by any means, (1) causes bodily harm to an individual or (2) makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with an individual. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 §5/12-2 (1993). This is a lesser offense, but given their apparent lack of intent, the likely charge they would be convicted of, if any.

5. Has Jose violated any state law even though he is not drinking? Has Carlos or TJ violated any state law?

Jose is in violation of at least one, if not more Illinois laws for transporting alcohol in his vehicle. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 625 § 5/11-502 (1993) prohibits a driving from transporting, carrying, or having any alcoholic liquor in the passenger compartment of any motor vehicle on a highway in Illinois, except in its original container with the seal unbroken. The statute goes on to prohibit passengers from carrying, possessing or having alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a vehicle except in the original container with the seal unbroken. Id. Consequently, Carlos and TJ are violating this law.
Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 235 § 5/6-16 (Supp. 1993) prohibits person under 21 from possessing on any street, highway, public place and/or place open to the public, any alcoholic beverage. Both TJ and Jose are in violation of this law. TJ is in direct violation as he is consuming alcohol according to the facts. Jose, however, is in indirect violation as he is allowing others to consume alcohol in a vehicle of which he is in control. Thus, he can be charged with a violation of this law too.

As discussed in Question #2 above, consumption of alcohol by persons under 21 is strictly forbidden with very limited exception. TJ is violating this prohibition.

6. Is Dr. Melrose violating any state or federal law by prescribing pain killers without conducting an examination or determining need?

Dr. Melrose is violating not only state law, but federal law too. Under 21 U.S.C.A. § 829, a physician must have a legitimate medical purpose for dispensing drugs, and the act of dispensing or prescribing drugs should be within the usual course of professional conduct. U.S. v. Varma, 691 F.2d 460 (1982), U.S. v. Jamieson, 605 F. Supp. 119 (1985).

Dr. Melrose's patients, if they do not provide him with a bona

fide reason for needing the painkillers, may also be breaking the law. 21 U.S.C.A. § 843 prohibits knowingly or unknowingly acquiring possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge.

Additionally, Dr. Melrose is violating Illinois law. It is unlawful to knowingly dispense or distribute a controlled substance not authorized by one's medical registration, thus, a physician must have a valid medical reason for issuing a prescription to a patient. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 § 570/406 (1993). A violation of this law is considered a Class A misdemeanor for the first offense and a Class 4 felony for each subsequent offense. A practitioner found guilty of violating this section is subject to suspension and revocation of her/his professional license in accordance with disciplinary actions of the said profession. Id.

7. **Is Danielle violating any law by taking only one or two pills from someone else's prescription?**

Danielle is violating several state and federal laws. Since she is in effect dispensing prescription drugs to herself, she is violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 829, which prohibits dispensing any controlled substance which is a prescription drug without the written prescription of a practitioner. She is also violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 843, which prohibits knowingly or unknowingly acquiring possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge and 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 which prohibits simple possession of a controlled substance unless such a substance was obtained by a prescription. The seriousness of her crime under federal drug control laws will depend on the type of drug which she is taking and how the drugs are used.

Danielle is also violating Illinois law. It is unlawful in Illinois for any person to knowingly possess a controlled or counterfeit substance. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 § 570/402 (1993). Further, it is illegal to obtain by taking or deception or exert unauthorized control over the property of another. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 5/16-1 (1993). Danielle, in a position of trust as the delivery person for the pharmacy, unlawfully took advantage of her position.

8. **Is Renee breaking any law even though she is not selling drugs herself?**

Even thought she is not selling drugs directly, Renee is violating several state and federal laws. She is violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 prohibiting possession of a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense drugs and 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 prohibiting simple possession of a controlled substance.

Renee could receive an increased sentence in accordance with the federal sentencing guidelines as a result of her using

children in her scheme. Under 21 U.S.C.A. § 859, the distribution of a controlled substance to a person under 21 year of age is subject to increased penalties. The United States expressed its concern with the importance of protecting children from drug trafficking under 21 U.S.C.A. § 860, which imposes heavier prison sentences in cases involving the distribution or manufacture of controlled substances in the proximity of schools, playgrounds or youth centers. 18 U.S.C.A. App. 4 § 3B1.3 also provides for increased sentences in cases of abuse of one's position of trust, as in a drug trafficking defendant involving her daughter in the drug trade. U.S. v. Ledesma, 979 F.2d 816 (1992).

Renee is in violation of several Illinois laws. It is unlawful in Illinois for any person to knowingly possess a controlled or counterfeit substance. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 § 570/402 (1993). Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 §570/401 ((1993) also prohibits knowingly manufacturing, delivering or possessing with intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled or counterfeit substance. Renee's dealing is thus unlawful. Renee faces additional charges for involving her daughter in her illegal activities. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 § 5/33D-1 (1993) makes it the offense of contributing to the criminal delinquency of a juvenile for one over 21, with intent to promote or facilitate the commission of felony, to solicit, compel or direct any person under 17 in the commission of a felony. Finally, selling drugs in a public park is a violation of Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 §570/407 (1993).

9. **Did Jim violate any law other than those regarding controlled substances?**

Their heroin use is a felony under federal drug-control statutes. 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 prohibits possession of a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense such substance. 21 U.S.C.A. §844 prohibits simple possession of a controlled substance.

Jim transmitted the HIV virus to Andre through the shared needle. Illinois has made it illegal for one who is aware s/he is infected with HIV to dispense, deliver, exchange, sell or in any other way transfers to another any non-sterile intravenous or intramuscular drug paraphernalia. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 720 § 5/12-16 (1993). This statute is one of only a few nationwide that make it a criminal offense to knowingly expose another to HIV. Under the Model Penal Code, however, Jim's behavior could constitute simple or aggravated assault or the attempt thereof, or reckless endangerment; under certain extreme situations, it could be construed as murder. See Gene Schultz, AIDS: Public Health and the Criminal Law, 7 St. Louis U. Pub. L. Rev. 65 (1988); Roger N. Braden, AIDS: Dealing With the Plague, 19 N. Ky. L. Rev. 277 (1992). In some cases, it has been suggested that the HIV virus provides a deadly weapon. Cf. Brock v. State, 555 So.2d 285 (Ala. Crim. App. 1989).

10. **Has the bartender or owner of Bulldog's Bar & Grill violated any law?**

Yes. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 235 § 5/6-16 (Supp. 1993) prohibits licensees, agents or employees from selling, giving or delivering alcoholic beverages to intoxicated persons. Failure to comply with the law is a Class A misdemeanor. Serving Su, arguably an intoxicated person, is a violation of the law.

Persons injured by Su, the intoxicated person, have a cause of action against any person who is licensed in Illinois to sell alcoholic liquor and, who, by selling or giving alcoholic liquor, caused the intoxication of the person. Ill. Com. Stat. Ann. ch. 235 §5/6-21 (1993).

Lesson 2

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS:
DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA OF 1990--CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the Uniform Crime Report of 1990, 68% of the drug abuse violators were arrested for possession of heroin, cocaine or a narcotic derivative. A little over 31% of drug arrests were for the sale and manufacture of drugs.

Out of the 14,195,100 total number of arrests that occurred in 1990, drug abuse violations accounted for 1,089,500, driving under the influence comprised 1,810,800, and liquor law violations represented 714,700 of the total.

1981-1990 Ten Year Trend

Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations

In 1981, the total number of arrests for drug abusers under the age of 18 was 69,383. On the other hand in 1990, the total number was 50,435. This represents a 27.3% **decrease** in the number of arrests for persons under the age of 18. However, the number of arrests for persons over the age of 18 represent an 89.9% **increase** from 332,733 in 1981 to 631,932 in 1990.

Liquor Law Violations

For persons over the age of 18, the number of arrests for liquor law violations have dramatically **increased** to 61% from 218,079 in 1981 to 351,064 in 1990. However, the number of arrests for persons under the age of 18 has decreased to less than 0.4%.

♦ ♦ ♦

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990
A National Crime Victimization Survey Report, February, 1992

Percent Distribution of Victimizations by Perceived Drug or Alcohol Use by Offender:

- Of the **130,260** total rapes reported by victims to police, **49.8%** were believed to be committed by someone under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Of a total of **1,149,710** reported robberies, **24.2%** involved an offender under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Of **1,600,760** aggravated assaults committed **40%** were committed by people under the influence of drugs.
- Of the **3,128,130** simple assaults reported, **32.9%** were perpetrated by someone perceived to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Lesson 4

FEDERAL SCHEDULE (answers to handout 3)

DRUG	SCHEDULE
heroin	schedule 1
beer	not a scheduled drug
vodka	not a scheduled drug
nitrate	not a scheduled drug
amphetamines	schedule 3
caffeine	not a scheduled drug
marijuana	schedule 1
crack	schedule 2
scotch	not a scheduled drug
MSG	not a scheduled drug
cocaine	schedule 2
glue	not a scheduled drug

FEDERAL PENALTIES BY SCHEDULE FOR POSSESSION

SCHEDULE	MAX. PRISON	MAX. FINE	MAX. TOTAL
schedule 1	15 years	$25,000	15yrs + $25,000
schedule 2	15 years	$25,000	15yrs + $25,000
schedule 3	5 years	$15,000	5yrs + $15,000
schedule 4	3 years	$10,000	3yrs + $10,000
schedule 5	1 year	$ 5,000	1yr + $ 5,000
unscheduled drug	n/a	n/a	n/a

The penalty doubles if the defendant has a previous conviction for a schedule law violation.

In order for a drug to be a narcotic, it must be a derivative of opium. All narcotics contain opium or opium derivatives, ie: heroin.

Malt beverages such as beer are not included in the scheduling process. They are controlled by liquor laws.

Information from 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 (West 1981).

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Alabama	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Alaska	sch 1A	sch 2A	sch 2A	sch 3A	sch 4A
Arizona	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Arkansas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	not listed
California	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Colorado	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Connecticut	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Delaware	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
D.C.	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2
Florida	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Georgia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1[1]	sch 2
Hawaii	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Idaho	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Illinois	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	listed under its act: the Cannabis Control Act, 56 1/2 §701 et seq	sch 2
Indiana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Iowa	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Kansas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 1
Kentucky	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Louisiana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Maine[2]	sch W	sch W	sch W	sch W & Z	sch W
Maryland	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 1
Massachusetts[3]	class A	class B	class B	class D	class B
Michigan	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Minnesota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Mississippi	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Missouri	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Montana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

[1] Must have more than 15% THC (tetrahydrocannobinol), the chemical in the cannabis plant.

[2] Maine schedules its drugs under an alphabetical category: W, X, Y & Z. The schedules are similar to other state categorizations.

[3] Massachusetts calls their schedules classes, but they are the same thing.

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States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Nebraska	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Nevada[4]	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Hampshire	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Jersey	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Mexico	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1 & 2	sch 2
New York	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
North Carolina	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	NC has a sixth schedule which incl. marijuana	sch 2
North Dakota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Ohio	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Oklahoma	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Pennsylvania	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Puerto Rico	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Rhode Island	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
South Carolina	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
South Dakota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Tennessee	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2, but only for certified patients under the Controlled Substances Therapeutic Research Act	sch 2
Texas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Utah	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Vermont	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Virginia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	not listed, but liquid marijuana or hashish oil is listed as sch 1	sch 2
Washington	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
West Virginia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Wisconsin	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

[4] While Nevada does not specifically name drugs under its five schedules, but instead lists the specific tests to determine under which schedule a drug belongs § 453.2182 says that the state will use 21 USC as a guide for scheduling. The state merely reserves the right to reschedule any controlled substance as it sees fit according to the tests set out in 453.166, et. seq.

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Wyoming	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

Lesson 5

OFFENSE/SUBSTANCE	SENTENCE
First Offense: Cocaine - Possession With Intent To Distribute - 5 kg	• 10 to 50 years imprisonment, and • fine of up to $200,000
First Offense: Trace of Heroin - Possession of 1 kg or more of a mixture with a small, but detectable amount of heroin	• 10 to 50 years imprisonment, and • fine of up to $200,000
First Offense: Codeine - Possession - 200 mg	• 6 to 30 years imprisonment, and • fine up to $200,000
Second Offense: Marijuana - Possession - 50 kg	• 6 to 30 years imprisonment, and • fine up to $200,000
Third Offense - Methamphetamine - Possession - 100 g	• 6 to 30 years imprisonment, and •fine up to $200,000

Cite: Ill. Rev. Stat. ch. 56 1/2 para 1402 (1992).

Current Federal Penalties:

Group 1 and Group 2: . . . person shall be sentenced to prison which may not be less than 10 years or more than life and a fine not to exceed 4 million dollars.

Group 3: . . . person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine not exceed $250,000 in the case of an individual.

Group 4: . . . person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine not to exceed $500,000.

Group 5: . . . person shall be sentenced mandatory life imprisonment without release and fine not to exceed $8 million.

Cite: 21 U.S.C. § 841 (1992).

Illinois Law

Lesson 6 & 7

1. **What does DWI stand for?**

DWI stands for driving while intoxicated.

2. **What does DUI stand for?**

DUI stands for driving under the influence. Under §11-501 it is illegal to drive while under the influence of alcohol or with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.10.

3. **In terms of penalties, is being convicted of DWI more serious than being convicted of DUI?**

There is no distinction between the two violations.

4. **What are the penalties for being convicted of DWI? DUI?**

CONVICTION	PUNISHMENT
§ 11-501: First Conviction	• imprisonment for up to one year, and • fine up to $1000, and • professional evaluation paid for by the convicted person to determine if there is an alcohol abuse problem, and • revocation of driving privileges for one year.
Second Conviction within 5 years	• imprisonment for at least 48 consecutive hours or at least 10 days of community service, and • fine up to $1000, and • professional evaluation paid for by the convicted person to determine if there is an alcohol abuse problem, and • revocation of driving privileges for one year.
Third Conviction within 5 years	• imprisonment for at least one year, and • fine up to $10,000, and • professional evaluation paid for by the convicted person to determine if there is an alcohol abuse problem, and • revocation of driving privileges for one year.

5. **What is the penalty for refusing to submit to a breathalyzer test upon a police officer's reasonable request?**

Any person who drives a vehicle in the Illinois is deemed to have given consent of a breathalyzer test. Refusal to take the test can result in suspension of one's license. §11-501.1 of Illinois Code. The penalties include a 6 month suspension for a first refusal, and a 2 year suspension for subsequent refusals. §6-208.1 Illinois code.

6. **What must a person's blood alcohol content (BAC) be before he/she is legally intoxicated?**

A BAC of 0.10 is required to be legally intoxicated in Illinois.

7. **The legal limit for blood alcohol content is lower for persons under the legal drinking age of 21. True or False?**

False. Illinois has no separate BAC for persons under the age of 21.

8. **An open container of alcohol can be in your car if you are 21 or over. True or False?**

False. Chapter 235 ILSC § 5/11-502 sates that no driver may transport, carry, possess or have any alcoholic liquor within the passenger area of any motor vehicle upon a highway in the state unless the alcoholic beverage is in its original container with the seal unbroken. According to People v. DeVoss 150 Ill. App.3d 38 (1986) a passenger must know of the open container of alcohol in order to be convicted of a violation of this law. , but according to the case of People v. Angeli 184 Ill. App.3d 712 (1989) the driver of the car can be charged and convicted of transporting open beer cans in a vehicle irrespective of whether the driver possessed beer or knew of his passenger's possession.

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Lesson 9

Although the drinking age is 21 in all 50 states (meaning specifically that the sale of alcohol to minors is prohibited), the laws on teenage drinking vary from state to state. The laws vary in regard to whether they include prohibition of the purchase of alcohol, the attempt to purchase alcohol, the consumption of alcohol and the possession of alcohol. According to the **March 11, 1993 Safety Recommendation report of the National Transportation Safety Board,**

- Five states (DE, FL, MT, NH & NY) and the District of Columbia do not prohibit the purchase of alcohol by minors.
- West Virginia and the District of Columbia do not prohibit public possession of alcohol by minors.
- 23 states (AK, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, RI, IL, IA, LA, ME, MD, MI, MS, MT, NV, NH, NY, SC, TX, UT, VT, VA) do not prohibit minors from attempting to purchase alcohol.
- 21 states (AR, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, IA, KY, LA, MA, MS, MO, NE, NH, NM, NC, OR, SC, VT, WV, WY) do not prohibit alcohol consumption by minors.
- 16 states (AR, CA, CO, HI, KY, LA, ME, MI, NM, NY, NC, OK, SD, VA, WA, WY) do not prohibit minors from misrepresenting their age in order to purchase alcohol.
- 19 states (AL, AR, CO, DE, DC, IA, KS, LA, MD, MN, MT, NJ, OR, PA, SC, UT, VA, WA, WI) do not prohibit minors from presenting false ID to purchase alcohol.

In addition, most states do no prohibit minors from driving with alcohol in their blood unless their blood alcohol content reaches the adult legal limit, which is .10 percent in most states. Fifteen states, however, have amended their laws to lower for minors the permitted blood alcohol content while driving. These laws vary according to the age under which minors must be in order for the lower blood alcohol content to apply. Here is the layout for state laws on blood alcohol content for minors while driving:

0.00 BAC	0.01 BAC	0.02 BAC	0.04 BAC	0.05 BAC	0.06 BAC
AZ (<21)	NJ (<21)	ME (<21)	RI (<21)	CA (<18)	GA (<18)
NC (<19)		MD (<21)	NH (<21)	NM (<18)	
OR (<21)		OH (<18)			
UT (<21)		VT (<18)			
WI (<18)					

A number of states have tried to cut down on teenage driving accidents by implementing nighttime driving restrictions. The following states have some form of curfew for teenage driving:

ID: minors <16 can drive during the daytime only
IL: minors <17 cannot drive between 11pm-6am Mon-Thur and

12am-6am Fri-Sun
LA: minors <15 cannot drive between 11pm-6am Mon-Thur and 12am:6am Fri-Sun
MD: minors <16 cannot drive between 12am-5am
MA: minors <18 cannot drive between 1am-4am
NY: minors <18 cannot drive between 9pm-5am
PA: minors <18 cannot drive between 12am-5am
SD: minors <16 cannot drive between 8pm-6am.